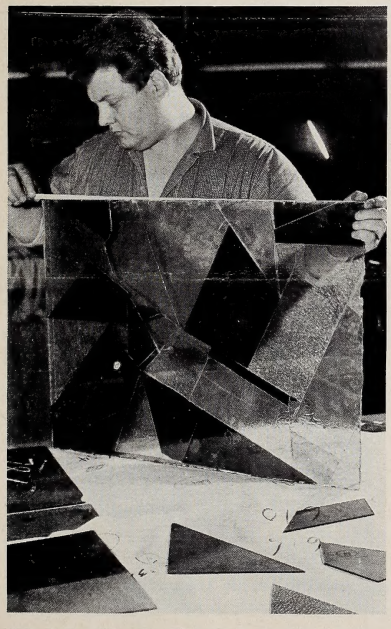
Alberta INDUSTRIAL
NEWSLETTER

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT / Hon. A. R. PATRICK, Minister
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH / R. MARTLAND, Director

- PEAT MOSS
- BRICK AND TILE PLANT
- BRUSHES
- GLASS
- FIRE ENGINES
- CITY OF GRANDE PRAIRIE

VOL. 7, No. 2 EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA APRIL 1963

CALGARY FIRM MAKES VARIETY OF GLASS PRODUCTS



"Cathay Glass", the new method of stained glass production pioneered by ParaGlas Ltd. in Calgary. Sections of coloured cathedral glass are bonded to sheets of glass according to artists' or architects' illustration.

A glass fabrication business, ParaGlas Ltd., started six years ago in Calgary in a modest-size building and with only one product. Today the plant occupies more than 20,000 square feet and ships a variety of building items to most parts of Canada and has established an outlet in Europe.

The company's first product, an hermetically sealed window, is now complemented by patio-type aluminum sliding doors, commercial aluminum doors, store front framing and colored insulated building panels.

ParaGlas Ltd. ships to points throughout western Canada, while Manitoba and northwest Ontario markets are supplied under franchise by a Winnipeg organization, ParaMount Glass & Millwork.

The Calgary plant, located at 4235-16 Street S.E., manufactures all wooden components used in the company's products. Aluminum used in production is, at present, imported from Vancouver and eastern Canada. Glass components of the company's products are prewashed in a special machine at the Calgary plant, thus eliminating this tedious operation at the building site.

One particular product of ParaGlas Ltd., developed by the company, is a window marketed under the trade name of "Twinlite". The unit incorporates double glazing and consists of two sheets of glass with a permanent spacer between the sheets. A vent hole in the unit allows for condensation drain-off.

A product recently launched by ParaGlas Ltd. is marketed under the trade name of "Cathay Glass". In the production of Cathay Glass pieces of colored cathedral glass, arranged according to an architect's or artist's specifications, are bonded to full sheets of glass. ParaGlas Ltd. claim that this method of construction overcomes the structural restrictions and high cost of leaded stained glass while producing a similar effect.

Two years after ParaGlas Ltd. was launched, a subsidiary firm Glazol Manufacturing Ltd., was incorporated to produce glazing compounds and a wide range of sealants and adhesives for the building and construction fields.

PEAT MOSS INDUSTRY HAS GOOD MARKET POTENTIAL

Peat moss, a non-recurring natural resource, can be used for a great number of purposes. It is used for soil improvement, as a fertilizer conditioner, as bedding for horses and cattle, and as poultry litter. Because of its water-holding capacity and insulating quality it is ideal for packaging plants, cut flowers and certain vegetables for shipment to market, as well as an agent in which to store fresh fruits and vegetables. Also it has been used as a fuel, as an ingredient in certain cattle feeds, for surgical dressings and as a filler material in the manufacturing of building bricks.

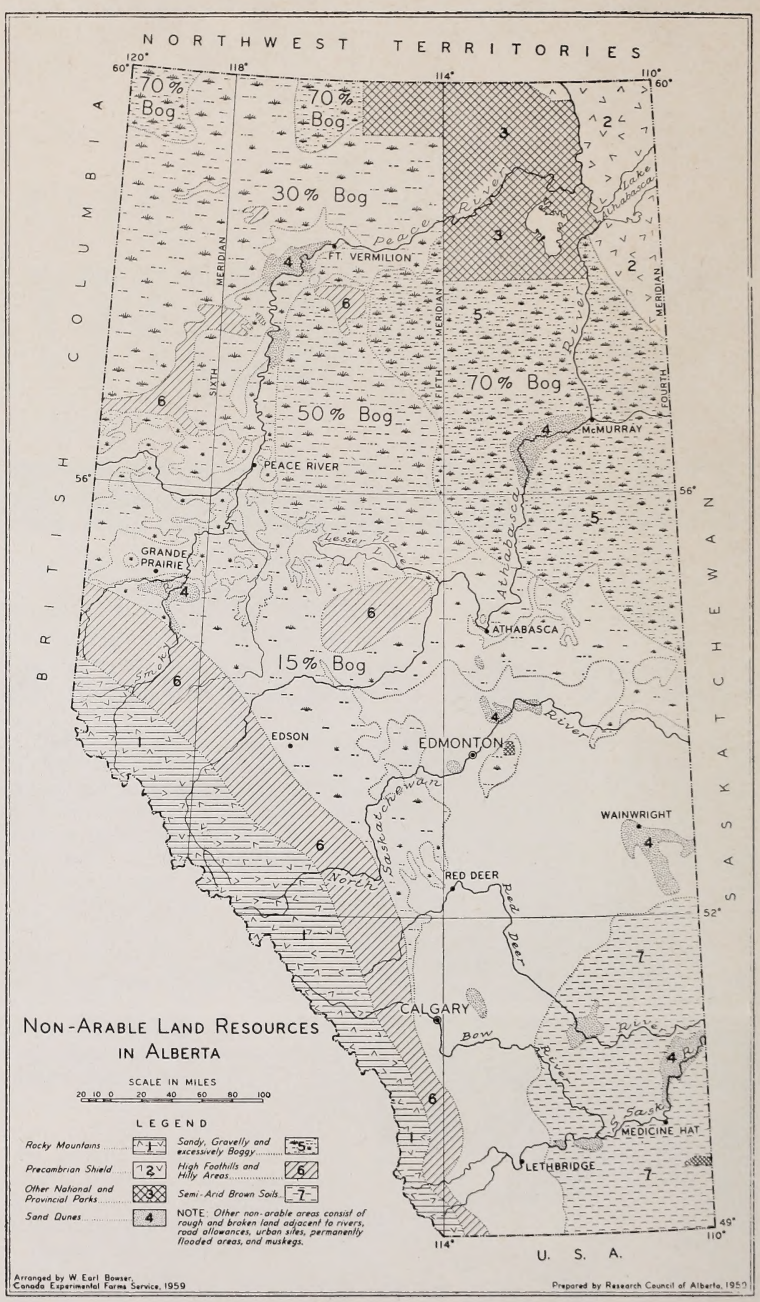
In 1943, 39% of the total Canadian peat production was used for horticultural purposes. Forty-one percent was used as poultry and stable litter while the remaining 20% was used for "all other" purposes.

However, today, approximately 95% of the peat moss produced in Canada is used for horticultural purposes, and only 5% as poultry and stable litter.

The formation of peat deposits results only in undrained or badly drained terrain. Only certain plants can grow in this type of environment and their continued existence is dependent upon adequate rainfall and a low rate of evaporation. Such plants as sphagnum and hypnum mosses, and certain grasses, shrubs and sedges are the predominant growth under these conditions. As these plants die the level of water excludes atmospheric oxygen, thus preventing the normal decomposition of the plant. However, the process of humification (decomposition) does proceed, but at a very reduced rate. The fibrous material in the unhumidified stage is termed peat moss while material after complete humification is termed peat fuel.

There are four types or groups of peat; sphagnum, hypnum, reed-sedge and shrub and tree. Of these the sphagnum group is by far the most valuable because of its high-water absorbing capacity.

Although an area is covered by bog or muskeg, it cannot be assumed that all the peat moss contained therein is of high quality. The quality of peat moss often varies greatly from bog to bog as well as from place to place within a particular bog.



Sketch map of Alberta, showing the non-arable land areas.

However, Alberta, with an estimated 27 million acres of bog, has the potential for becoming one of

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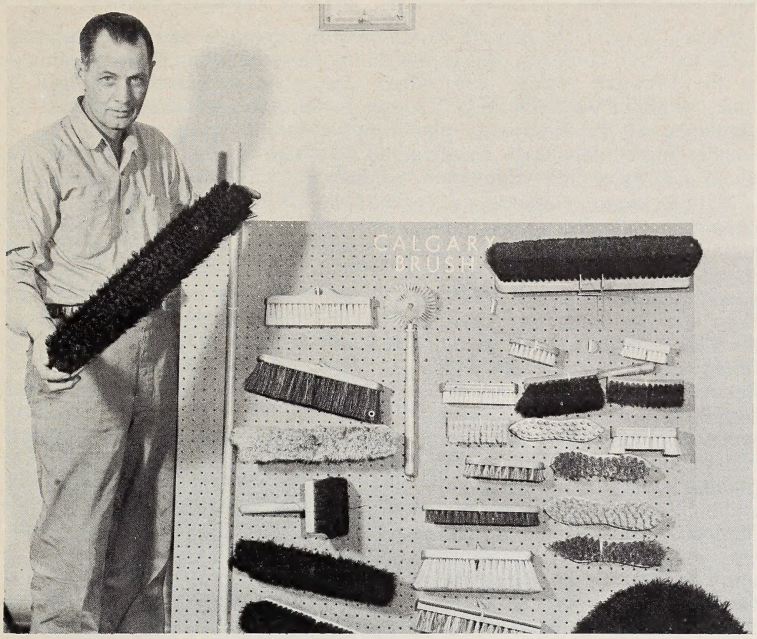
8000 TYPES OF BRUSHES ARE MANUFACTURED IN CALGARY PLANT



Frank Stinn, owner and operator of Calgary Brush Manufacturers and Distributors is shown with a few of the many different types of brushes produced by his firm.

A staff of three people produce a total of 8,000 different types of brushes a year, establishing Calgary Brush Manufacturers and Distributors as a major manufacturer of all brushes produced in Alberta.

The plant, established in 1957 by Mr. Frank Stinn, is located at 735 - 10 Ave. S.W. Products reach markets by direct sales and wholesale outlets throughout the prairie provinces. Ninety-five percent of the production is absorbed by industry.

As well as standard type brushes, the firm makes a wide variety of custom manufactured brushes on special order. These range from automatic rotary brushes for car wash operation to large brushes for power sweepers and smaller ones for Industrial plants.

Components for the brushes are drawn from world-wide sources, such as the United States, Mexico, China and India. Calgary Brush Manufacturers and Distributors' annual business volume is approximately $48,000.00.

FILTERS, ADAPTORS MADE FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS

One hundred and forty-six different types of oil and fuel filters for by-pass and full-flow systems are produced at the Calgary plant of J. E. Adaptors and Filters Ltd.

The final stage in the manufacture of J.E. Filters. The ends of the cartridge are crimped onto the body of the filter, and the product is then ready for packaging and shipment.

The company takes its name from the initials of John Eberle, one of the partners, who designed the filter and is the inventor of the adaptor.

The firm claims that practically any gas or diesel engine can be fitted to use its adaptor. The adaptor is patented in both Canada and the United States. The many models of filter elements are made to replace most all filters used on various vehicles and stationary engines.

The container for the J. E. filter is made of perforated tin plate. The perforations are small jagged holes which cover the whole area providing 100 percent filtering capacity. The jagged design makes channelling impossible, and eliminates any chance of fibres escaping from the container.

Actual filtering media is composed of synthetic material, for the partial flow systems, and a special multi-layered filtering cloth for the full flow systems. The media is cemented to both ends of the container. Also incorporated in the J. E. filter is an acid neutralizer consisting of small magnesium strips.

To ensure that specifications of individual engine manufacturers are adhered to, tests on flow rates and efficiency of the various components are run on a filter testing machine at the plant.

The J. E. Adaptor can be fitted to automobile engines incorporating a spin-on type filter. No alterations or installation fittings are required. Centre bolts on J. E. Adaptors have been so designed that correct flow rates and pressures are provided for.

The plant, which represents an investment of $60,000.00, covers an area of 4,000 square feet at 1007-11 Street S.E., Calgary. Employing a staff of 12, the company meets an annual payroll of $36,-000.00 and reports an annual business volume of $120,000.00.

Research into the problems of water and glycol filtering for the oil industry is currently being carried out at the Calgary plant. At present most filter equipment for these two liquids is imported from the United States.

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS MARKED BY MEDICINE HAT

Just fifty years ago, in March 1913, the Redcliff Pressed Brick Co., first producing plant of the enterprise now known as the Medicine Hat Brick and Tile Company Limited, commenced operations in a small building in Redcliff, some six miles west of Medicine Hat. The founders of the company, James Hargrave, James Mitchell and Herbert J. Sissons, invested a total of $55,000 in the venture. The original, and only product, was the common red pressed brick, indented with the trademark I.XL. Today a total of six large plants, two located in Redcliff, three in Medicine Hat, and one in Edmonton, produce a wide range of burned clay products including pressed and wire-cut bricks in four sizes, eight colors and four textures, sewer pipe and fittings from 4" to 24", fiue lining up to 17", spool, strain, pin, suspension and specialty porcelain insulators and seven kinds of burned clay tile. Approximately 375 persons are employed, with a payroll of some $1,400,000 annually.

A few of the many types of insulators ready for shipment at the National Porcelain plant.

The key administration functions of General Manager, Production Manager, and Sales Manager are held by Gordon, Tom and Jack Sissons respectively, sons of H. J. Sissons, General Manager from the company's inception until his death in 1949. Since the original $55,000 investment, no new funds have been put into the company; rather, all profits have been re-invested, and the business is presently valued at between $2 and $3 million.

Clay, the basic raw material used in the production of the company's products, is native to Alberta. It is extracted from company owned pits in the Elkwater region, some 40 miles south of Medicine Hat. The clay used at the Edmonton plant comes from Athabasca Landing, about 120 miles from Edmonton.

Various types of clay "burn" or bake to different colors, from almost white through buff, various shades of red to a deep brown. The company mines nine different quarries and maintains twenty-three stockpiles of clay, each with different characteristics. By varying the proportions of each type of clay and through the addition of small amounts of chemicals, it is possible to produce a broad range of physical characteristics and colors.

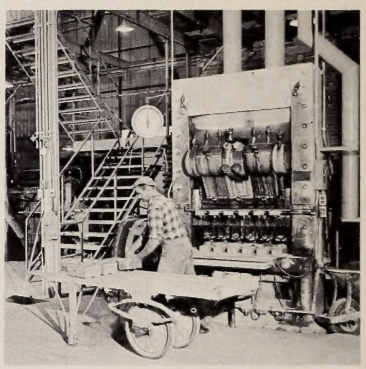
The research and development department have a complete laboratory which duplicates in miniature every facility for mixing, grinding, extruding, drying and firing which exists in the actual plants. Here Mr. Luke Lindoe, geologist and nationally-known artist, analyses hundreds of clay samples, determines their characteristics and sets down the exact formulae to be used in the production of each of the company's products. It is here, too, that the formulae and production techniques for the 12 glazed brick colors presently available were developed. A series of quality control points in each plant assures that the highest standards are maintained.

PORCELAIN PLANT

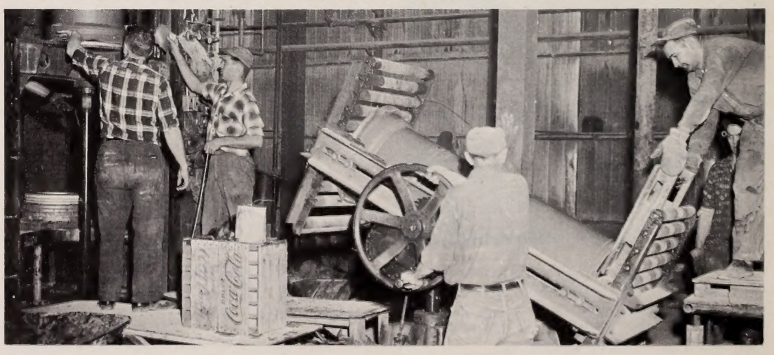
National Porcelain, the only electrical porcelain plant in Western Canada, produces spool, pin, strain and specialty type insulators. Recent expansion and re-organization of plant layout will provide double the previous capacity as well as facilities to produce both 6" and 10" suspension types. Following a thorough mixing period, the wet clay is put through a hydraulic filter press, which squeezes almost all the moisture from it. It is then de-aired and extruded, to be either trimmed or pressed into shape in a mold. After a period of pre-drying the insulators are hand trimmed, dried, glazed and finally burned in the kiln. In addition to the regular glaze, which adds strength and makes the insulators self cleaning, this plant applies a special glaze to reduce radio interference. The finished products are visually, mechanically and electrically tested before being cleared for shipment.

SEWER PIPE DIVISION:

Vitrified Clay sewer pipe ranging in diameter from 4" to 24",



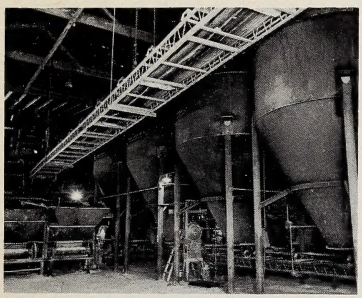
The final step in the manufacture of pressed brick shows the bricks, ejected from the press, being loaded onto a barrow for the trip to the kiln.



A length of sewer pipe is lifted onto the conveyor rollers to go to the kiln, while at left, another length is emerging from the press.

ICK & TILE CO. LTD.

with a complete range of fittings, flue linings to 17", and underground electrical cable covers are manufactured in the sewer pipe plant. The pipe sections are shaped from moist clay under heat and pressure, and in a very unique production technique, are then set directly onto the tunnel kiln cars. They are dried, fired to a temperature of 2050 degrees Fahrenheit, cooled, and discharged from the kiln without re-handling. Quality control points throughout the production phase are climaxed by finished product testing before shipments are made.



A portion of the grinding room at the wire-cut plant, showing the huge bins of clay mixed and ready for use.

PRESSED BRICK DIVISION:

The Redcliff Pressed Brick Co. is located on the original plant site, although the plant was modernized and rebuilt following the Oct. 1960 fire. Here the clay is mixed on an upper floor of the plant, and fed into a moulding machine which presses out the bricks, ready for firing. This process is handled in any one of a row of huge downdraft, periodic kilns, so called because the chimneys draw the heat in the kilns down through the ware and out through vents or flues in the floors. Each kind of brick is set in the kiln according to its own setting pattern, to ensure complete circulation, whereupon the doors are cemented into place and the bricks are burned for several days at temperatures between 2000 and 2200 degrees Fahrenheit.

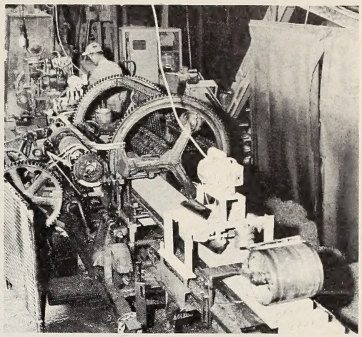
The Redcliff Pressed Brick Co. concentrates on producing the colored standard size pressed brick and the Norman and SCR sizes. The company's second Redcliff plant, the Redcliff Premier Brick Co., about one mile north, specializes in producing the red Standards and the Roman sizes of pressed brick, using identical production techniques.

WIRE CUT DIVISION:

Ten giant bins, filled with various types of clay fresh from the grinders, extend high into the rafters of the grinding room. Smaller bins contain the different additives used in the preparation of the clay mix. The proportions of clay, and the amount of additives are pre-determined for each type of brick or tile to be produced, and a master panel is set accordingly. Then, at the touch of a button or two, the correct amounts of each ingredient are fed into the mixer, blended perfectly and conveyorized to the extrusion machine, where the clay mixture is forced through a die by an auger, emerging in a continuous rectangular flow. The bricks are cut to size as they pass on a conveyor by means of fine wires on a brick cutter. They are handled for the first time when they are set on the kiln cars, where they remain through the drying, pre-heating, firing and cooling phases. They are then inspected, packaged and either stored or shipped immediately. The tunnel kiln in which they are fired was ignited in 1952, and has burned continuously ever since.

Bricks to be glazed are removed from the kiln cars after drying. The glaze is sprayed on, and the bricks burned in a separate kiln, and at different temperatures.

Wirecut bricks and tile, which is produced in exactly the same manner as the bricks with the substitution of a tile forming machine, are also produced at Northwest Ceramics Ltd., the Edmonton plant of the Medicine Hat Brick & Tile Company Limited. Here too a fully modern production system and another continuous firing tunnel kiln assure the same high quality products.

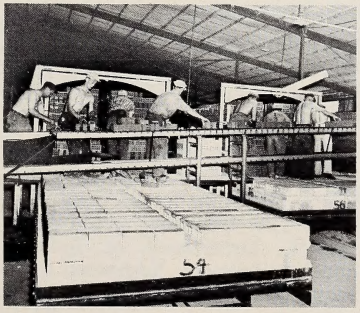


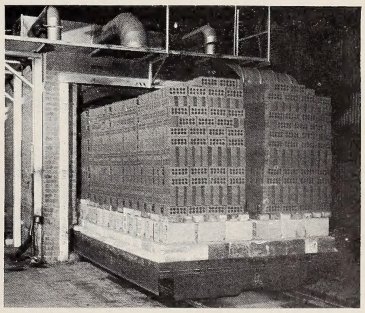
Like a huge cheese slicer, the wire cutter slices through the clay, then the bricks are brushed and separated, ready for their trip through the kiln.

COMPANY PROGRESS:

With the addition of new products, and the acquisition of the different plants, the growth of this company can be described as nothing short of phenomenal. Examination of a graphical assembly of the 50 year growth pattern shows that production has more than doubled in the past 10 years.

Alberta - owned, Alberta - made Medicine Hat Brick & Tile products are marketed in both Eastern and Western Canada and the economic fringes of the United States. The abundance of economically assessible raw materials, the timelessness and universal acceptability of burned clay products and the growing trend toward brick for use in homes, office buildings, apartments, schools and hospitals to name but a few samples, assures a prosperous future for this Alberta industry.





For every size and type of brick, a different pattern of stacking on the kiln car. This is the first and only handling for these wire-cut bricks until they emerge from the kiln baked and ready for shipment.

FIRE ENGINES BUILT TO LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

A front-mounted pump is being installed on the completed fire truck in the foreground. Another custom-built fire truck body in final stages of construction is at the rear, and Saskatoon Fire Engine Company's auxiliary fire truck and travelling repair unit stands by the building.

The Saskatoon Fire Engine Company Limited first began operations in the city of Saskatoon in 1908 handling the old two-wheel chemical fire fighting units. Today, in its new plant at 216 Monument Place, Calgary, the company manufactures fire engines to special order; provides a hose and pump repair service to clients; recharges extinguishers, and issues standby pumps, free of charge to any town or community in western Canada, against the chance of breakdown of existing pumps.

A truck and chassis provided by the customer is the first step in the construction of a fire engine. In consultation with the customer the fire-fighting unit is constructed at the Calgary plant to meet the needs of the area in which it will be used.

While a major portion of the company's sales are made to towns and rural fire protection organizations, many sales of equipment have also been made to cities. Calgary, for instance, operates five units on first line duty, manufactured by the Saskatoon Fire Engine Company Ltd.

The plant, representing an investment of $35,000.00, employs a full-time staff of seven, with an annual payroll of $36,000.00. Business volume since relocating at Calgary is estimated at $350,000.00.

To provide a further service to clients, the company employs only ex-firefighters for its sales staff.

A frost-free gauge for use on mobile and stationary fire fighting equipment has been developed by the company, and plans are under way for sale of this gauge to the oil industry and other concerns which operate equipment under freezing conditions.

PEAT MOSS

(Continued from Page 2)

the largest peat producing provinces in Canada. Several Alberta firms have taken advantage of this natural resource by developing large deposits of the highest quality sphagnum moss. Their production this summer will signal the birth of the Alberta Peat Moss Industry. As with Canada, it is estimated that 85% or more of the peat moss produced in Alberta will be exported to the United States where there is a tremendous market potential for this product.

How does one develop a successful export business? There are many things which must be considered but perhaps the prime requisites are the following:

1. Be able to supply a high quality product at competitive prices.
2. Go into export to stay; don't be an "inner and outer".
3. Pick your agents abroad with care and back them up in every way.
4. Make use of the various sources of market research information.

The Department of Industry and Development has prepared a great deal of information on the Western United States market for peat moss.

For further information on Export procedures and on the Western United States market for peat moss contact the Industrial Development Branch, Department of Industry and Development, Edmonton.

PAPER AND WOOD PRODUCTS WANTED FOR EXPORT

An export-import agent in Vancouver is looking for quality lines of paper and wood products, such as wooden tableware, novelties and garden furniture for export to the West Coast of the U.S. and also the Far East. There is demand in some parts of the Far East for paper products of all kinds if the price is competitive. The West Coast of Central and South America might offer a favourable market for these products. For further details contact Ashley Carr, 439 E. 18th St., North Vancouver, B.C.

Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Dept., Ottawa, Ont., and for payment of postage in cash.

CITY OF GRANDE PRAIRIE

LOCATION

Section 23-71-6-W6 in Census Division No. 15. This location is 247 air miles northwest of Edmonton; 250 miles by Highways No. 43 and 34; 370 miles via Highway No. 2. It is 407 miles from Edmonton via the Northern Alberta Railway.

ALTITUDE

2193 feet (at airport)

TEMPERATURE

Mean annual temperature	35.93°F
Highest monthly mean, July	60.07°F
Lowest monthly mean, January	9.40°F

GEOLOGY

The bedrock underlying the glacial drift at Grande Prairie is of the Edmonton formation which is Upper Cretaceous in age. This horizon is a series of sandy shales and loose to well consolidated sandstone. Coal is mined from this horizon in many areas.

SOIL

The soils vary from about 12 inches of black surface to those that have a strongly leached light color (grey) practically to the surface. The black soils, often of a silty nature, are usually found in the valleys and part way up the slopes. The grey soils are found at higher elevation.

Typical of this district are large areas of soil with a loose surface layer overlying an impervious subsurface. A light grey layer usually divides these two layers. This soil is quite vulnerable to wind and water erosion. Lime is found at depths of from 30 to 40 inches.

ADMINISTRATION

The city is governed by a mayor elected for a two-year term and six aldermen, two elected each year for a three year term. The secretary-treasurer administers the affairs of the city, according to the policy set by the council.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The city has its own Planning Commission and is also a member of the Peace River Planning Commission. The building regulations in force were developed from various excerpts and subsequent by-laws. The Electrical Code conforms to the Alberta Electrical Protection Act. The Sanitary Regulations conform to the Alberta Public Health Regulations. The city is policed by the R.C.M.P.—one corporal and six constables.

FIRE PROTECTION

There is a full time fire chief and nineteen volunteer firemen. There are a total of five fire trucks with 178 hydrants conveniently located throughout the city. The average water pressure in the city is around 60 pounds static.

TAX STRUCTURE

The 1962 mill rate was 62, made up as follows: Provincial School Requisition, 23.7; Provincial Hospital Requisition, 3.0; Peace River Planning Commission, .4; Health, .7; Library, .4; Recreation, 2.3; Municipal Hospital, 1.5; Auxiliary Hospital, 1.1; Debenture Repayment, 8.7; School requisition, 6.5; Municipal General, 13.7. The total assessment was $12,569,938.00, with a business tax of $556,317.00.

POWER

Three phase, 60 cycle electrical power is supplied under a franchise by the Canadian Utilities Limited plant located in the city.

Domestic Rates

Energy Charge:
First 10 K.W.H. or less used per month $1.30
Next 25 K.W.H. used per month 6c per K.W.H.
Next 100 K.W.H. used per month at 3½c per K.W.H.
Excess K.W.H. used per month 2½c per K.W.H.
Minimum monthly bill, $1.50.

Commercial Rate

Demand Charge:
50c per month for each K.W. connected load.
Energy Charge:
First 50 K.W.H. used per month per K.W. connected load at 8c per K.W.H.
Next 200 K.W.H. used per month at 6c per K.W.H.
Excess K.W.H. used per month at 2½c per K.W.H.
Minimum Monthly Bill—The demand charge but not less than $1.50.

Power Service

Demand Charge: Nil.
Energy Charge:
First 25 K.W.H. used per month per H.P. connected load at 7c per K.W.H.
Next 25 K.W.H. used per month per H.P. connected load at 5c per K.W.H.
Next 50 K.W.H. used per month per H.P. connected load at 4c per K.W.H.
Excess K.W.H. used per month at 2½c per K.W.H.
Minimum Monthly Bill—$1.00 per H.P. connected load but not less than $2.00 per meter.
Special Rates available for large industrial loads.

WATER

Water is obtained from a 210 million gallon reservoir on Bear Creek a quarter of a mile northwest of the city. Another 2600 acre feet is available from Bear Lake 8 miles west when it is required. The water is delivered to sedimentation basins and filters, then pumped to a 750,000 gallon elevated storage tank that connects with the distribution system.

GAS

Natural Gas is supplied to the city by Northland Utilities Limited under a franchise. This company purchases the gas from the Grande Prairie Transmission Company.

Service lines and mains extend to all parts of the city and practically all homes are heated with gas.

Rates: First 4 MCF ..... 3.00 per month
First additional MCF ..... .67 per MCF

Industrial rates can be secured from the distributor for large users of gas.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Lumber, Clay for bricks, Sand, Gravel, Straw, Cereals, Dairy Products, Poultry and Eggs, Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Hogs, Honey, All Forage Seeds and Grass Seeds, Oil and Gas.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND SERVICES

Federal

Post Office, Department of Veterans' Affairs (VLA), Department of National Defence (Armories), Police Barracks (R.C.M.P.), Airport, Department of Transportation (Meteorological) Airport, Unemployment Insurance office.

Provincial

Court House, Liquor Store, Treasury Branch, Alberta Government Telephones, Department of Public Works (Road Machinery Depot), Resident Road Engineer, Highway Traffic Board Inspector, Board of Industrial Relations, Department of Lands and Forests, Municipal Affairs and Assessment Branch, Grande Prairie Health Unit, Inspection Service Branch, Workmen's Compensation Inspector.

Municipal

County of Grande Prairie No. 1, City Hall, Director Industrial Development, City Engineer and Assistant, City Foreman, Water Works Department, Fire Hall, Public Library (5000 volumes), Arts and Crafts Guild, Civil Defence Director. Garbage collected weekly residential, and daily in business district.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Grande Prairie Municipal Hospital contains 120 beds and is staffed by administrator and director of nurses, 38 graduate nurses, 19 nurses aides, 2 lab technicians, one pharmacist, one physiotherapist, 2 X-ray technicians, dietician and maintenance and office staffs.

The Grande Prairie Health Unit, with headquarters in Grande Prairie, covers the south Peace River area and extends 9,000 square miles. Preventive health services are provided by this unit which consists of: 1 doctor, 1 sanitary inspector, 6 nurses, 1 steno-technician and 5 municipal nurses.

Other health services: 10 practising physicians, 4 dentists, 3 chiropractors, 2 optometrists, 3 veterinary surgeons, 4 drug stores.

TRANSPORTATION

Hard surface highway connects the city with Edmonton, gravel and hard surface Peace River, Alaska and Vancouver. Northern Alberta Railway connects the city with Edmonton, Peace River and Dawson Creek. Canadian Pacific Airlines provides twice daily service between Grande Prairie, Edmonton, Vancouver and the north. Canadian Coachways provides twice daily service to Edmonton and Dawson Creek. Once daily to Peace River. Northern Freightways, agent and warehouse facilities. Canadian Freightways warehouse and office. Grande Prairie Transport office and warehouse. Three taxi stands serve the city with a total of 10 cabs. A fully-modern airport 3 miles from the city provides facilities for all commercial and private aircraft.

NEWSPAPERS

Grande Prairie Herald-Tribune, twice-weekly, circulation 5025.

COMMUNICATIONS

Northern Alberta Railways Telegraph, Dominion Government Communication (Dept. of Transport), Alberta Government Telephones (Microwave), Radio Station CFGP, 10,000 watts, Forestry Service Radio, Post Office, Air Mail.

FINANCIAL FACILITIES

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada, Provincial Treasury Branch.

HOTELS

York, Park, Donald, Murray

TOURIST CAMPS

Grande Prairie Auto Court, ½-Way Motel, Grandview Auto Court, Leslie's Motel, Airport Motel, Trailer Park, North Wind Motel, Trailer Park.

CHURCHES

Anglican, Roman Catholic, United, Presbyterian, Baptist, Pentecostal Tabernacle, Church of Christ, Salvation Army, Christian-Alliance, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Faith Lutheran, Trinity Lutheran, Mennonite Church.

EDUCATION

The Grande Prairie School Board operates a complete elementary intermediate and secondary school system, providing all grades up to and including grade twelve. There are 71 teachers on staff.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The Grande Prairie Public Library is supported by the city, Provincial Government grants and subscribers. The library contains about 5,000 volumes and is located in the renovated, former court house building.

The Recreation Director is responsible for the activities carried out in the city.

SPORTS

Golf Club, Ladies' Golf Club, Recreation Centre (Bowling), Senior Baseball Club, Junior Baseball Club, Fastball League (men and women), Curling Club (men and women), Swimming, Football, Soccer, Hockey, Badminton, Skating.

SITES

Ideal industrial and residential sites can be purchased from the city at reasonable prices. The industrial sites are adjacent to trackage and highway. These sites are served by all utilities.

TRADING AREA AND POPULATION

On the north for 75 miles; on the south for 7 miles; on the west for 35 miles; on the east for 75 miles.
City population at December 31, 1962—9,682 est.
Trading area population—35,000, est.

For further information about Grande Prairie write

Mr. Gordon W. Moon,
Secretary
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